

ANTI-JIM CROW RULE LEFT IN LIQUOR BILL

The Illinois state senate Monday refused to recede from its amendments to the state liquor regulation bill and the same went to a joint conference committee appointed by the speaker of the house and the president of the senate.

Wednesday the conference committee considered the Jenkins anti-Jim Crow amendment and permitted it to remain in the bill, which means that if the conference report is adopted and the bill becomes a law, the Jenkins section will be a part of the act.

The amendment sponsored by the energetic, courageous member from the Third district will help a great deal in the battle against discrimination because the owner of any place that dispenses alcoholic liquors will be subjected to the drastic penalties of the bill, revocation of his license and abatement as a nuisance, not only for refusing Race citizens service of alcoholic liquors, but will be subjected to its penalties if he refuses to serve them meals or refuses to allow them equal accommodations of any kind.

Under its provisions anyone dispensing alcoholic liquors will be compelled to eliminate from his establishment all un-American Jim Crow practices. Representative Charles J. Jenkins drafted and sponsored the section which protects the rights of our racial group.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. NEWS

FEB 6 1934

Suggestion To The Mayor.

Because it is reported that beer of an alcoholic content greater than 3.2 is being sold locally, Mayor Wearn has called out the guard. The last time the police were urged to be especially active was when high school girls were thumbing too many rides or the Negroes were wasting their substance in riotous flings on the wheel or something.

We, too, share the Mayor's conviction that if there is a law against stronger beer it ought to be enforced. But we cannot help recalling that some months ago when the police were waging war against petty gamblers one machine-gunner got away and another was captured only in the nick of time, all because the police were busy corraling petty misdemeanants.

It is all right to enforce the beer law, but there are and have been for a long time laws on the books against more violent crimes. Already this year, for example, with seven more months to go we have had six homicides. Last week there was none, so that by the rule of averages there should be two a week during the remainder of February.

What do you say, Mr. Mayor, that instead of sacking our officers on the imbibers of heady brew we order a strong-arm squad to patrol the sections where a couple of murders are likely to take place this week?

CHARLOTTE, N. C. NEWS

FEB 24 1934

In Bacchus' Province, Not Hymen's. (Moore County News.)

Dr. Chas. T. Grier had "Quince" Person, an old colored man, at work around at his house one day pressing the juice from some grapes. When the old darkey had been at the task for some time, his employer decided he would go out and see how he was getting along.

"Doc," said "Quince", as the physician approached the scene of the old man's labors, "the Bible says 'Thou shalt not commit adultery,' and here you've got me making wine."

Crowds Jam Second St. Liquor Dispensary In War On Bootleggers ABC Board Is Commended For Clerkships In Virginia's New Social Experiment In Alcohol

The Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board opened a State dispensary in the colored section last Tuesday. This store is located at 516 North Second Street and is operated by a colored assistant manager, three colored clerks and a white manager. The preliminary showing at this store as the new social experiment in handling whiskey in Virginia gets under way, was on a par with operations in other stores located in the city.

New Policy Meets With Favor.

This policy of employing colored personnel in stores operating in colored sections is an innovation here and the policy of the A. B. C. board is being justified, it is said by the initial results as exhibited by the patronage and the enthusiasm with which the store is being received. The store is under the management of Hoyt A. Rist, who has had many years experience in social work and for a long number of years headed the Rotary Boy's Club work here for white boys.

Four Colored Men Appointed to Posts.

Four colored men have been appointed to posts with the board, and all of them are assigned to this store. Joseph M. Hayes was named assistant banager. Mr. Hayes has been head bellman at the world-famous hostelry—The Jefferson Hotel—for thirty years.

Prices Range From 65 Cents Upward.

Straight whiskey will be sold for as little as 65 cents per pint. Bourbon will sell from seventy cents upward. All whiskies will be bottled in quarts, one fifth gallons and pints. Good bottled in bond liquors will sell for \$2.30 to \$7.25 per quart. The stores will carry upwards of 280 different brands. Among well known blends at moderate prices will be Golden Wedding, Paul Jones, Four Roses and Green River. A big seller since repeal has been Sweepstakes at \$1 a fifth, while among straight whiskies Crab Orchard, a Bourbon, at \$1.65 a fifth and \$.05 a pint has been selling well in control States.

Liquor.

The initial patronage at this store was gratifying to those who are interested in having Virginia legally and moderately. Many availed themselves of their first opportunity to purchase legal liquors freely since the advent of prohibition in 1917. The decision to combat the bootlegger by selling liquors at popular prices was met with much enthusiasm by one class of citizens—those interested in seeing the experiment succeed—and by moaning and gnashing of teeth by the bootleggers and their friends.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

STAR

SEP 12 1934

ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

IN SUPERIOR COURT yesterday a negro was arraigned charged with violation of the prohibition law. A policeman testified that he had watched the defendant sell two drinks of whiskey, and then raided his home where he seized numbers of empty bottles; a quart of whiskey and glasses with the odor of whiskey.

The jury deliberated briefly and returned a verdict of not guilty, whereupon it was immediately discharged by the presiding judge.

The Star-News has no idea of trying cases out of court. Neither has it the desire to criticize a jury for its action, nor to more than note the ideas of a jurist who disagreed with the verdict.

Nevertheless the incident is highly significant. It points, first, to the obvious fact that people of New Hanover county are not in sympathy with the prohibition laws of the state. It hints at the approach of state, where police officers will be loath to enforce a law which many reasonably feel will result in a prompt acquittal when it reaches court.

It is not a question of morals, but of law. Since national repeal, the prohibition statutes in North Carolina, never enforced, have become even more irksome to New Hanoverians, who in the recent referendum voted overwhelmingly for repeal.

The logical conclusion is that law enforcement will be benefitted if the state adopts a sensible and sane attitude and permits those counties where the preponderance of opinion favors liquor to have it. Not only the law, but the government financially would benefit from taxes which now go as profits to the bootlegger.

Abolish the Recorder's Court

Atlanta City Council very properly turned down Mayor Key's proposal to open a municipal liquor store in that city in order to raise revenue with which to help pay operating expenses.

Not that we are opposed to a municipal or other Government-operated liquor store as the very best solution of the temperance problem but the brazenness of anybody, and especially a mayor, in planning to openly defy the plain statutes of the state is indefensible and non-understandable.

Mayor Key presides over the misfortunes of hundreds of thousands of people. He is the last word, practically speaking, in appeals of ordinance violators who are picked up by the police of Atlanta.

Through the recorder's court they troon like

grim spectres on their way to the stockade and the rock-pile, to work out their sentences for minor infractions of a municipality's code. Many of them are ignorant of the regulations they violate.

Mayor Key holds the rationing power. Thousands of Negroes and whites are caught in the city drag-net, and if the Atlanta police court is operated for revenue like a great many other similar courts, they are fined what amounts to blood money. Their rags and misery bespeak an indictment upon their betters and ask for mercy in tones of thunder. There is no one to plead "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do". Fines of ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars come trippingly from the tongue of him who sits in judgment. Frequently this means nickels and dimes and the bread they would buy filched from helpless and innocent women and children, in an effort to pay the fiddler who cares not who burns.

And at the top of this majestic set-up there presides the Lord High Mayor of the city of Atlanta, who, with full knowledge of what he would do, who knows the laws or has the facilities for learning those he knows not about, proposes to become the state's chief open violator of the highest authority—openly, willingly, advisedly and with malice aforethought.

Truly judgment has fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason.

Mayor Key put through his unlawful beer-selling ordinance, and saw many of those who had bought his make-believe licenses prosecuted to no purpose. He stated that no one would convict him for running a city liquor store.

This is a pretty clear demonstration of the truth of the old adage that he who gets an inch will take an ell.

It would seem that Mayor Key would move to abolish the recorder's court of Atlanta, as a matter of justice to the humble ordinance violators—simply on his flaunting the beer law. And if he gets the city liquor-store set up, he should abolish the police force of Atlanta.

He has set a bad example to people who have no better sense than to follow his senseless lead as the state's outstanding law violator.